

THE VERY BEST. MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES. STAND FIRM UNDER.

FUGITIVES FROM MAHON'S ARMY CROWDING INTO PARIS. NITRO-GLYCERINE TO BE DROPPED INTO STRASBOURG FROM PRUSSIAN BALLOONS.

UPRISINGS IN ITALY.

French Reports. PARIS, September 14. Jules Favre has received the congratulations of the diplomatic representatives of England, Austria, Spain and Holland, who will remain in Paris.

It is reported that the Prussians will send balloons over Strasbourg, and drop nitro-glycerine into the magazines of the city.

Prussian Reports. BRUSSELS, September 14. Belgium has not received a formal notification of the establishment of the French Republic.

English Reports. LONDON, September 14. The reports of uprising at Nice and Mentone are confirmed at both places. The French authorities have been deposed, the prisoners released and the Italian Republic proclaimed.

Spanish Reports. MADRID, September 14. The press generally eulogizes America for her recognition of the French Republic.

England Stands Unmoved. LONDON, September 14. Disraeli, in addressing a county meeting, congratulated the country that parliamentary and other reforms had removed all opportunities of internal disquiet.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. More Detailed Accounts of the Popular Demonstrations in London.

LONDON, September 11. The London journals of yesterday will surely belittle the really formidable popular demonstrations which took place here to-day in favor of the French Republic.

At the meeting in the open air, in Hyde Park and one at St. James's Hall, at the meeting in the open air, in Hyde Park, Professor Beesley made a speech vigorously denouncing the incoherence of the government and charging it upon the Queen by name that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march upon Paris for the purpose of destroying the new-born French Republic.

The name of the Queen was recalled with respect of the crowd called out, "Three groans for the Prince of Wales." The response was universal and passionate. The aspect of the crowd at this time was really appalling.

In the meeting at St. James's Hall, which was presided over by a better class than the gathering in Hyde Park, strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the incoherence of the Prussian advance upon Paris with the object of the French Republic.

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[Corbeilles is eighteen miles southeast of Paris, where the Lyons Railroad crosses the Seine.] The Prussian uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne on Monday, only five miles east of the city.

The Prussian commanders forbid the destruction of bridges under dire penalties. [Champigne is eight miles east southeast of Paris.]

The German cuirassiers are before Soissons. Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are at Vauconne.

A proclamation from Minister Clemens announces the approach of the Prussians, and calls for a universal rising of the people to oppose them. He implores the departments outside of Paris to rise against the invaders, and invokes the people, by the memories of '92, to expel the foe introduced by the hateful and incapable Empire.

Socialists Banned. PARIS, September 14. A party of socialists at Brunswick, charged with intriguing against the Prussian throne, have been sent to the Prussian frontiers.

Several Prussian regiments have been armed with the captured chassepots. The cause of the explosion of the citadel at Laon is now being investigated by Baron von Moitte.

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The other departments remain under command of the authorities at Paris. Minister Washburne is continually followed by enthusiastic Frenchmen, who in shouts proclaim their friendly feelings.

The Emperor enjoys entire freedom at Wilhelmshof. He looks thirty years older than he did in 1865. He is bloated, is bilious, with feverish looking eyes; looks tired and faint, and his expressions and movements are slow and mechanical. He retires late and rises early. The midnight oil is consumed by him to a late hour. He rises and dresses at half-past four A. M. He wears a plain black suit. He talks much with the school children, who collect to look at him.

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The German Cabinet is considering the means to achieve governmental unity. The direct mail route between London and Paris is interrupted by the Prussians, who have also cut the telegraph at Cassel, a few miles north of Paris, on the Calais and Brussels line.

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